

From the Rochester Spectator.  
PUBLIC MEETING:

Agreeably to our promise of last week, we will endeavor to give our readers, so far as our memory has served us, a sketch of the proceedings of the public meeting, held in this town, on Thursday afternoon of the late Superior Court week. It is generally known that a meeting of the people was advertised, to be held on Wednesday, for the purpose of discussing the doctrine of Nullification and giving a public expression of their opinion; but that in accordance with an intimation from Hon. S. P. Carson that he was anxious to be present and could not reach here until Thursday, it was, by common consent, delayed. On Thursday however, public expectation was "a tiptoe" to hear the subject of Nullification discussed; and a vast number seemed anxious to express (from the opinions they had already formed) a decided disapprobation of the doctrine. From the pressure of private business, many individuals, who viewed the object of the meeting, as advertised, as of the utmost consequence in the present crisis, and further, having understood that the Court would adjourn at an earlier hour than usual, to give the people the house, were by no means expecting the meeting would take place at the time, place and manner in which it did, and of course, were not answerable for its organization or the failure of obtaining the primary object of the meeting. It may be proper for us to remark that, so far as we can judge, the motives of those who anonymously called the meeting were patriotic and disinterested; that they had such confidence in the enlightened public sentiment of their fellow citizens that they deemed it unnecessary to prepare an address and a long train of resolutions, or to even go into the usual preparation of providing speakers to sustain the objects for which the meeting had been called, but they trusted in the intelligence and patriotism of the people of this county, where a cause so interwoven with their own vital interests and those of every member of the Union, as is that which is involved in the result of the present political crisis, has never wanted advocates to dispel the mists of delusion and defend the cause of reason, of justice and rational liberty.—It was not until about 3 o'clock that the Court adjourned. In the meanwhile, many were impatient for the discussion.—Hon. S. P. Carson remarked, that he had learned through the newspaper, that a meeting of the people had been called for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in favor of the Union, &c., and that he had expressed a wish that he might be heard in it: that he had come for the purpose of attending such a meeting, but seeing no preparations making proposed to offer his views and opinions. It was suggested that the piazza of Gen. Walton's house would afford the most eligible place to be heard, whether he immediately repaired, followed by a large mass of the people. Without proceeding to any kind of organization, he addressed the people in a speech of about 1 1/2 or 2 hours in length. He remarked that a meeting of the people had been called, he knew not by whom but presumed by the remnant of the old federal party who are taking advantage of the division of public sentiment to get into power, for the avowed purpose of denouncing nullification, but as he had reason to believe, for the purpose of "nullifying" him; that these meetings had been first started in Burke, under the name of Union Meetings, where he had been singled out as the object of attack; that he had there, fearless of consequences, avowed his political creed; that it had always been his pride to believe himself a disciple of the Jeffersonian school; that he now entertained the principles advanced by Jefferson and Madison and that he was nothing more or less than a Jeffersonian Republican; that his enemies had endeavored to prejudice his political prospects by roundly denouncing him a Nullifier; that he believed the people had been deceived in regard to the import of the doctrine—much had been said of its tendency to produce civil war, bloodshed and dissension, &c.; that he viewed the doctrines maintained by J. C. Calhoun and other enlightened politicians of that party, as having no such tendency; that they are contending for State Rights—for rights which the States as sovereignties had never surrendered to the General Government; that some believed that South-Carolina had no right to pass an act of nullification, to evade an unconstitutional law of the General Government, and, that if South-Carolina did resist the law, that the alternative was to whip her into subjection. He said that he did not view the matter by any means, in that light; that South-Carolina cherished an ardent regard for the Union and the Constitution; that they felt themselves oppressed, grievously oppressed, by their tariff brethren, and had determined upon exercising their reserved rights, as a sovereign of the confederacy, to rid themselves of an unequal and unconstitutional law—a law to which they had never subscribed, and by which they were not bound to comply; that such is a government of checks, where the minority have a right to check the over-stretched legislation of the majority; that our government is a government of moral not physical force; that by an enlightened public opinion the doctrines now advocated by South-Carolina will ere long be acknowledged as orthodox;

that John C. Calhoun, who is now aspersed by his opponents, would, he believed, one day be immortalized, while those who now abused his head and heart would sink in oblivion; that by nullification no sword is to be unsheathed—no preparations for war made, but it is by the Jury, acting under the laws of the state, that the unconstitutional law is to be declared null and void, and no citizen can be injured while at his customary avocation—that the collision must be between the General Government and the Judiciary of the State, if collision there should be, but that he did not apprehend such a result; that nullification was in bad odour here; that he had never said that the present was a time to carry the principle into practice; that he only contended that the principles were the same as those contended for by Jefferson and Madison in the famous Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions; that he believed their maintenance to be essential to the perpetuity of the Constitution and liberty; but that he was far from saying that North-Carolina should nullify the Tariff laws—it was for the people, for each individual to say when the crisis arrived, when it should become necessary, and their duty to adopt nullification as a method of redress. He then alluded to the history of this region for a few years past, and the effect that the tariff had had on its prosperity, and said, had it not been for the discovery of our Gold Mines, which could be called nothing other than "God sends," even this district might be as loud in her complaints as South-Carolina, against the Tariff; he gave several illustrations of the value of property in 1828, and compared its value then with what it now is. He read a list of the articles admitted free of duty under the Tariff law of 1832, and descended upon the uses to which they were applied, and the class of the community by whom they were chiefly consumed, which he contended almost exclusively benefitted the people of the manufacturing states, while the duties were imposed upon such articles as were consumed by the South. He again adverted to his conviction that this meeting, in connexion with others in the district, had been got up, not to put down and "nullify" what was by some deemed a political heresy, viz: the South-Carolina doctrine, but in fact to "nullify" him—Samuel P. Carson: he said that he had been called some eight years since by some of the oldest and most undeviating republicans of the district, and among whom were many belonging to this county, to come out for a seat in Congress; that in accordance with their will, he had done so; that they had sent him there as their servant and representative, and that he had the satisfaction of feeling that he had done all that lay in his power to serve their interests; and so long as they deemed him worthy, and saw fit to send him, so long they should be sure of his utmost devotion; but if those old friends and supporters, (calling several by name) who had first called him out, would say to him, "we do not like your principles, and must choose some other man to take your place," then he would willingly accord to their wishes, by giving place to another, whom the people thought would serve them better. He concluded by saying that he wished to have it distinctly understood that if Jefferson and Madison were Nullifiers, then he was a Nullifier; that if they were not, he was not; that he contended for the same principle which they contended for, and no others; that he was as fondly attached to the Union as any man; that his motto was "Liberty, the Constitution and the Law."

Mr. Carson was followed by James Graham, Esq., who on the adjournment of the Court had hastened to the crowd, and after hearing part of Mr. Carson's remarks, felt called upon by a sense of duty to express his views, as they were at variance with those offered by Mr. C. He said, he rose to offer his protest against the doctrine assumed and defended by Mr. Carson, and contended that Nullification was an unconstitutional and dangerous doctrine—totally inconsistent with the rights of the States and a political heresy not recognized by the fathers and founders of our Republic which must, if carried out and enforced, result in the prostration of our Republican Government, and the overthrow of the Constitution itself. He utterly denied that Mr. Madison or Mr. Jefferson ever sanctioned such a delusive doctrine; that it was a slander upon their distinguished names, to impute to them such principles. He insisted that no impartial and intelligent man can understandingly read the whole of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Mr. Madison's Report thereon, without being satisfied that these master spirits intended nothing more than making a strong remonstrance and solemn protest against the Alien and Sedition Laws, and further to respectfully request their sister States to concur in declaring the acts to be unconstitutional and to co-operate in having them repealed. In support of this proposition he read extracts from the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, also from Mr. Madison's letter on the subject of Nullification and from several of Mr. Jefferson's letters. These he presumed would afford ample vindication of the character of those lights of the Constitution—one of whom yet lives and speaks for himself, and whose voice and counsel may now be heard.—

Mr. G. asked why it was that none of Virginia's ablest statesmen—men who had been reared under the lips of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Marshall, and other distinguished worthies, had acknowledged the doctrine of Nullification as being the true faith? He said, he was decidedly opposed to the present unequal and oppressive Tariff, but was in favor of taking constitutional methods for freeing ourselves of the grievance; that although the tariff was confessedly onerous yet, many of the people of South-Carolina had become poor from their extravagance and luxury, as well as from the effects of the tariff; but some of their public men, who having been crossed in their political prospects, rather than sink beneath the notice of the world, are busy in agitating the political elements and stirring up the passions and prejudices of the people against the laws and the government, that they may make themselves conspicuous and gratify their ambition; that they have well succeeded in converting a comparatively happy and prosperous community, into a state of disorder, of party excitement, and political frenzy, hitherto unknown in our country. He gave a short sketch of the moral and political condition of that State at this time; stated that he had been present at several of their political meetings and witnessed the desperation to which party excitement had led them; that he had witnessed a public parade where the troop instead of bearing the ensign of the Republic—the stripes with the 13 stars, emblematical of the old 13 States of the confederacy, or 24, those of the new or present Union, it was bound with a red border with one lone star, signifying a dismemberment of this happy and prosperous republic; he said that such exhibitions as this, were enough to alarm any friend of his country, and it was idle to talk about their regard for the Union; that the people were chafed by their political leaders, and were made to act contrary to their better discretion; and although he had the utmost respect for South-Carolina and her distinguished men, yet, he did not feel himself bound to stand by her in her mad schemes of disorganization and opposition to the constituted authorities of the land; that he looked to the interest, to the safety and the honor of "old North-Carolina" and the Union. He again asserted that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison never did contend for the principles now maintained by John C. Calhoun and his followers, and that he himself viewed them as a rank absurdity, and protested against them.

Mr. Carson made reply. He read again an extract which Mr. G. had read from the Virginia Resolutions, and said that Mr. G. had not placed all the emphasis on a sentence which it deserved, and which gave great force, and almost another meaning from that which might be conveyed by the reading of Mr. G. He did not attempt to controvert the evident meaning of the other extracts, by any authorities.—He accused Mr. G. with having been the originator of the Union Meetings in the District, for the purpose of sacrificing him, and building up himself. Mr. Graham arose and peremptorily denied that he had any connexion with the call of this meeting, or any other which had been called. A dialogue of rather a personal nature now ensued, which we deem it improper to relate, as it was entirely foreign to the subject of the call of the meeting.

Kemp P. Willis, Esq. next addressed the people, in a short but handsome speech, in which he declared, that the present was an important and eventful crisis, and that the government had assumed powers not delegated to it by the Constitution, and that it required the maintenance of the principles advanced by Thos. Jefferson in '98 and '99, and now contended for by South-Carolina. We were at too great a distance to hear the whole of his remarks, and will therefore decline giving a further sketch. By this time it was becoming quite dark, and a great number of the people being fatigued with the length of the discussion, and being under no organization, by a general impulse, left the ground.

In giving the above sketch of the remarks of the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings we do not pretend to give the language of the speakers, but only an outline of the principal matters touched upon, as impressed upon our memory, having taken no notes at the time.

An Aged Clergyman.—Rev. Doctor Perkins, of West Hartford, Connecticut, recently preached his 60th anniversary sermon. We learn, from a Hartford print, that he informed a listening auditory, nearly all of whom could date their birth since the commencement of his ministry, that in his church there had been 1000 deaths and 1000 baptisms—that he had delivered 4000 written sermons, and 3000 extemporaneous ones, on other occasions of worship—that he had attended 60 ordinations and installations, and had preached 20 ordination sermons, 12 of which had been published by request; that he had attended 100 ecclesiastical councils, to heal difficulties in the churches, and that he had fitted for college 150 students, and more than 30 for the Gospel ministry. Dr. Perkins is now 83 years of age—His step is yet firm, his mind vigorous, and he continues to discharge his pastoral duties without interruption.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 3.  
FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.  
HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

About half-past three o'clock this morning our well-known Evening Edition, came up from below, with London papers to September 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th, inclusive. They contain intelligence of the death of Sir Walter Scott—the death of the King of Spain—and rejection by Holland of the ultimatum of the London Conference. The commercial advices are also interesting.

DEATH OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.  
We learn from Capt. Bursley and passengers, that a letter was sent on board the ship the day she sailed for the Lady of Judge Sewell, of Quebec, with an endorsement on the back of it that "Sir Walter Scott died on the 22d."

Letters have been received at Paris from Alexandria, dated the 18th of July, which state that a telegraphic despatch had been received at that place, announcing the capture of the Turkish camp at Hama, by the Egyptians.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, the United Kingdom steamer sailed from Newhaven Roads for Hamburg, having on board his Majesty Charles X., Duke de Bordeaux and suite.

DEATH OF FERDINAND OF SPAIN.  
LONDON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.—Intelligence has been received through France to-day of the death of the King of Spain, which there is no reason to doubt; though some persons have declared themselves credulous on the subject. His health has been declining for some time past, and he has lately had a severe attack of the gout. This news, if confirmed, is expected to hasten the approach of the crisis in Spain.

CHANGE IN THE BELGIAN MINISTRY.  
LONDON, Sept. 21.—Despatches have been received by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, from General Godelet, announcing the retirement of M. de Meunier, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the appointment of General Godelet to that post ad interim. An entire change of the Belgian Ministry is announced, but it is not yet officially stated who are to replace them.

It is not true, as stated by some of our contemporaries, that Leopold has accepted certain propositions from the Conference. He has neither accepted nor rejected any thing that has been suggested to him from that quarter; and the Conference have merely advised the course they wish him to follow. The retirement of M. de Meunier and the other ministers, however, and the powers given to M. Van de Weyer to negotiate with the Baron Von Zuylen, are, we think, strong indications of a disposition on the part of Leopold to adopt most, if not all, the suggestions of the Conference.

LONDON, Sept. 22.  
The Russian Ambassador, Count Malasewitch, has arrived in town to-day from Doncaster. He is supposed to have been sent for by the Dutch Minister, to strengthen his position with regard to the Conference of the English Ministry. The meeting of the Conference, which was to have taken place to-day, has been put off till Monday, and it is believed that Lord Grey has been sent for to assist at its deliberations.

REJECTION OF THE ULTIMATUM OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE.  
LONDON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.  
Very little excitement has been produced in the money market by the confirmation of the rumors respecting the note of the King of Holland, though, in fact, to the general apprehension, it makes the alternative of a war all but inevitable. This is owing, probably to the very contracted state of business, and the almost total extinction of speculative transactions in the funds. Had similar circumstances occurred a year or two back, they could not have failed to produce very material fluctuations.

Arrival of the Duchess de Berri in Holland.—The Gazette de Normandie says— "Whilst at Nantes they are breaking through the doors of convents to look for the Duchess de Berri, she has been received with regard and respect in Holland, where she has just arrived, and where she will shortly embrace her family and her children."

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, Liverpool, Sept. 22, 1852.  
We have again had a large business in our cotton market this week, the sales of all sorts amounting to about 27,570 bales, the feeling of the market has been precisely the same as that of last week; with perhaps a little increase of confidence, arising out of the continued small supply and better business done at Manchester on Tuesday last. For Goods and Yarns they had an improved demand, and some small advance in prices obtained.

Our imports of cotton into the ports of the Kingdom since the 1st of January amounts to 748,000 bales against 758,000 during the same time in 1851; and of American separately our supply has been 553,000 against 530,000 bales up to this time last year. Showing a decrease in all kinds of 20,000, and an increase in American of the same number of bales.

From another letter.  
Liverpool, Sept. 24th.  
The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 5000 bags, of which, 1000 were on speculation. Prices have risen 1d per lb. in all but the highest qualities, since the 14th, and 1 1/2 fully is established on all sorts. Our stock is now 350,000 bales against 312,000 at this time last year.

At the recent election for Governor in Pennsylvania, there were 25,000 more votes polled than were ever before polled at any election.

From the National Intelligencer.  
HEALTH OF THE WEST.

At CINCINNATI, on the 28th ult. there were 13 deaths by cholera; and on the 27th ult. 12 deaths by the same disease. On the 29th ult. there were 8 deaths; on the 30th ult. on the 31st 7.

At LOUISVILLE, on the 21st ult. there were 9 deaths by cholera; on the 20th, 7.

At St. Louis, up to the 22d ult. 93 cases had been reported, of which 33 terminated fatally. This statement, it is added, falls short of the actual number. With some exceptions, the mortality is confined to drunks and people of color.

The City of LEXINGTON, Ky. enjoyed good health up to the 27th ult.

No cholera had appeared at NASHVILLE, on the 23d, although its early visitation was anticipated.

At GALENA, 3 persons were attacked on the 26th Sept. all of whom died.

The CHARLESTOWN, Va. Press states, that the cholera does not exist in any village in the county.

At HAGERSTOWN, during the week ending on the 1st inst. there was but one new case of cholera. Among the deaths, however, from the effects of the epidemic, were Mr. Parker Blood, bookseller, and Mr. Peter Rench.

The PITTSBURG Advocate of the 1st inst. states, that no cholera or other epidemic existed there.

At WHEELING there had been 3 or 4 imported cases of cholera, previous to the 26th ult. but since that no further cases.

At NEW-ORLEANS, the yellow fever was raging violently at the last dates. The Mercantile Advertiser of the 20th ult. states, that there had not been as much sickness as then existed, since the year 1822.

The Memphis paper (on the Mississippi) of October 23, says:—

"The melancholy task has at last devolved upon us, of announcing to our readers and the public, the arrival of this dreadful disease in our town. The first case with which we were visited was brought on board the steam-boat Experiment, from Louisville, which arrived at our landing on Sunday morning, 14th ult. The patient (Mr. Kendrick) was on his return from Philadelphia, to his residence, in St. Francis county, Arkansas Territory, about 40 miles from this place. He landed about 8 o'clock A. M. complained throughout the day of a slight indisposition—sneezed heartily, and retired to bed at the usual hour;—was attacked violently about 12 o'clock that night, and died before 10 o'clock the next morning. On Thursday following the steamer Constitution passed down from Trinity, having on board 10 or 12 cases, none of which were landed, and reported 7 deaths since she left Trinity. On Sunday, 21st inst. the steambot Freedom, also from Trinity, touched at our landing having on board 7 cases, one of which, Mrs. Irons, was landed, and immediately conveyed to our hospital, where she received every attention, but in vain—she died about 12 hours after landing. Eight or ten deaths occurred on board the Freedom before she arrived at this place. As yet we have had no local case."

CHOICE OF ELECTORS.

The date and mode of choice of Electors of President and Vice-President, as at present regulated by the Legislatures of the several States, together with the number of electors to be chosen by each State, are shown in the following table:

States.	Number of votes.	When held.	How elected.
Maine,	7	Novemr's 5	Gen. Ticket
N. Hampshire,	7	5	do.
Massachusetts,	14	5	do.
Rhode Island,	4	21	do.
Connecticut,	8	3	do.
Vermont,	7	13	do.
New-York,	42	5 6 7	do.
New-Jersey,	8	5 6 7	do.
Pennsylvania,	20	9	do.
Delaware,	3		Legislature
Maryland,	10	12	District
Virginia,	15	5 6 7	Gen. Ticket
N. Carolina,	11	8	do.
S. Carolina,	11		Legislature
Georgia,	11	5	Gen. Ticket
Kentucky,	15	5	do.
Tennessee,	15	15 16	do.
Ohio,	21	2	do.
Indiana,	9		do.
Mississippi,	4		do.
Illinois,	5	9	do.
Louisiana,	6	6 7	do.
Missouri,	4	5	do.
Alabama,	7	12	do.

Nullification.—The Paris correspondent of the New-York Courier gives the following as the expressed sentiment of the French people, on the scheme of Nullification: Les Etats Unis sont nes d'une question de timbre: periront ils d'une question de douanes? That is, "The United States spring from a question about stamp duties: Will they perish by a question concerning custom-house duties?" Or, as a member of Congress expressed it last winter—Will they go to war about a doubtful point in the science of political economy?

Michigan.—The people of Michigan have determined by vote not to take even the preliminary steps towards assuming the rank of a State. The Detroit paper attributes this decision to an apprehension that the making of a State Government would increase the taxation.

Claude Crozat, Esq. formerly at the head of the engineer department at West Point, and principal engineer of Virginia for nine years, has recently been appointed by the Executive of Louisiana, Civil Engineer of that State, with a salary of \$5000 per annum.

Among the applicants for a pension in New-Bedford, was Henry Perkins, who assisted in destroying the stamp office at Boston in August, 1765.